

CLAIMS

1. A DNA encoding a polypeptide comprising an entire sequence of the amino acid sequence as shown by

SEQ ID NO: 2

5 ~~SEQ ID NO: 17~~ of Sequence Listing or a partial sequence thereof, or a polypeptide comprising the polypeptide described above, wherein any of the polypeptides has an activity of a receptor capable of binding to a murine PBSF/SDF-1.

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2. A DNA encoding a polypeptide resulting from at least one of deletion, addition, insertion, or substitution of one or more amino acid residues in an entire sequence of

15 SEQ ID NO: 2 ~~SEQ ID NO: 17~~ of the amino acid sequence as shown by ~~SEQ ID NO: 17~~ of

Sequence Listing or a partial sequence thereof, wherein any of the polypeptides has an activity of a receptor capable of binding to a murine PBSF/SDF-1.

20 3. A DNA comprising an entire sequence of the nucleotide sequence as shown by SEQ ID NO: 1 of Sequence Listing or a partial sequence thereof, or a DNA comprising the DNA described above, wherein any of the DNAs encodes a polypeptide having an activity of a receptor capable of binding to a murine PBSF/SDF-1.

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4. A DNA resulting from at least one of deletion,
addition, insertion, or substitution of one or more bases
in a DNA comprising an entire sequence of the nucleotide
sequence as shown by SEQ ID NO: 1 of Sequence Listing or a
5 partial sequence thereof, or a DNA comprising the DNA,
wherein any of the DNAs encodes a polypeptide having an
activity of a receptor capable of binding to a murine
PBSF/SDF-1.

10 5. A DNA being capable of hybridizing under stringent
conditions with the DNA of any one of claims 1 to 4, and
encoding a polypeptide having an activity of a receptor
capable of binding to a murine PBSF/SDF-1.

15 6. A polypeptide encoded by the DNA of ~~any one of claims~~
~~1 to 5~~, wherein the polypeptide has an activity of a
receptor capable of binding to a murine PBSF/SDF-1.

claim 1

7. A polypeptide comprising an entire amino acid
20 ~~SEQ ID NO: 2~~
sequence as shown by ~~SEQ ID NO: 17~~ of Sequence Listing or
a partial sequence thereof, or a polypeptide comprising
the polypeptide described above, wherein any of the
polypeptides has an activity of a receptor capable of
binding to a murine PBSF/SDF-1.

8. A polypeptide resulting from at least one of deletion, addition, insertion, or substitution of one or more amino acid residues in an entire amino acid sequence

SEQ ID NO: 2

a as shown by ~~SEQ ID NO: 17~~ of Sequence Listing or a partial
5 sequence thereof, wherein the polypeptide has an activity
of a receptor capable of binding to a murine PBSF/SDF-1.

9. The polypeptide according to any one of claims 6 to 8, derived from a murine pre-B-cell line DW34.

10 10. An expression vector carrying the DNA according to
a **Claim 1**
~~any one of claims 1 to 5.~~

15 11. A transformant obtained by introducing the expression vector according to claim 10 into a host.

12. The transformant according to claim 11, wherein the host is a mammalian cell line.

20 13. A method for producing a polypeptide having an activity of a receptor capable of binding to a murine PBSF/SDF-1, characterized in that the method comprises culturing the transformant according to claim 11 or 12 under conditions capable of expressing the expression vector according to claim 10.

14. A monoclonal antibody against the polypeptide
~~any one of claims 6 to 9.~~
a according to ~~any one of claims 6 to 9.~~
15. A pharmaceutical composition for the use as an AIDS
onset inhibitor or an HIV-1 infection inhibitor,
comprising a murine PBSF/SDF-1.
- a 16. Cells expressing the polypeptide according to ~~any one~~
~~of claims 6 to 9~~ and a human CD4 protein.
17. A method of screening an AIDS onset inhibitor or an
HIV-1 infection inhibitor, characterized in that the
method comprises the steps of:
(a) mixing the cells expressing the polypeptide according
~~any one of claims 6 to 9~~
to ~~any one of claims 6 to 9~~, or cells according to
claim 16; a human T-cell-line-tropic HIV-1; and a
substance to be screened, and incubating the
resulting mixture; and
(b) analyzing localization of an HIV-1 in the cells.
18. The method according to claim 17, wherein the step of
analyzing localization of an HIV-1 is carried out by using
a monoclonal antibody against a human T-cell-line-tropic
HIV-1.

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19. A method of screening an AIDS onset inhibitor or an HIV-1 infection inhibitor, characterized in that the method comprises the steps of:

(a) mixing the cells expressing the polypeptide according

5 ~~Claim 6~~ to ~~any one of claims 6 to 9~~, or cells according to claim 16; cells expressing an HIV-1 envelope protein; and a substance to be screened, and incubating the resulting mixture; and

(b) determining a level of the fusion of the above cells 10 with the cells expressing an HIV-1 envelope protein.

20. A method of screening an AIDS onset inhibitor or an HIV-1 infection inhibitor, or a PBSF/SDF-1 agonist or antagonist, characterized in that the method comprises the 15 steps of:

(a) mixing the cells expressing the polypeptide according

16 ~~Claim 6~~ to ~~any one of claims 6 to 9~~, or cells according to claim 16; a murine or human PBSF/SDF-1; and a substance to be screened, and incubating the resulting mixture; and

20 (b) determining an intracellular calcium ion level and/or determining a binding activity of an expressed polypeptide with the murine or human PBSF/SDF-1.

25 21. The method according to claim 20, wherein the

antagonist is a hematopoetic stem cell liberator.

22. A kit for detecting an AIDS onset or an HIV-1 infection, comprising the cells expressing the polypeptide
~~claim 6~~
according to ~~any one of claims 6 to 9~~, or cells according
5a to claim 16.

23. A method for detecting an AIDS onset or an HIV-1 infection, characterized in that the method comprises;
10 (a) mixing the cells expressing the polypeptide according
~~claim 6~~
to ~~any one of claims 6 to 9~~, or cells according to
claim 16 with sera, blood cells or blood of a patient
suspected to be infected with an HIV-1, and
incubating the resulting mixture, and
15 (b) analyzing localization of an HIV-1 in the cells or
determining a level of the fusion of the cells with
HIV-1-infected cells.